

	Page 3
1	APPEARANCES:
2	
3	CLEARY GOTTLIEB STEEN HAMILTON LLP
4	Attorneys for Debtors
5	One Liberty Plaza
6	New York, NY 10006
7	
8	BY: ANDREW WEAVER
9	LUKE A. BAREFOOT
10	
11	LATHAM WATKINS
12	Attorney for Three Arrows Capital Ltd.
13	355 South Grand Avenue, Suite 100
14	Los Angeles, CA 90071-1560
15	
16	BY: NIMA MOHEBBI
17	
18	WHITE & CASE
19	Attorney for Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors
20	1221 Avenue of the Americas
21	New York, NY 10020
22	
23	BY: COLIN WEST
24	
25	

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is Judge Sean Lane in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, and we are here for a conference this afternoon in the Genesis Global Holdco, LLC case. There's an agenda for that at Docket Number 791. So let's start with getting appearances, first from the debtors.

MR. WEAVER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Andrew Weaver, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, on behalf of the debtors, along with my colleague, Luke Barefoot.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to you both. And on behalf of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors?

MR. WEST: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Colin West, of White & Case, on behalf of the official committee.

16 THE COURT: All right, and on behalf of Three 17 Arrows Capital?

MR. MOHEBBI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Nima Mohebbi, Latham & Watkins, on behalf of the joint liquidators, Three Arrows Capital.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. And I realize, as always, we have a lengthy list of folks who are here, but certainly a lot of those folks won't participate. So let me, at this point then, throw it open to anybody else who wishes to make an appearance at this time. And if you

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don't because you don't expect to speak and then later, that changes, that's fine. But anybody else who wants to make an appearance now?

All right. So with that, I will turn it over to the debtors, who are the folks who requested this informal conference. Take it away.

MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, for the record, Andrew Weaver, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, on behalf of the debtors. We appreciate Your Honor making himself available so quickly for us. And I apologize that we are here on a discovery issue, but we will try to be brief in our description of issue for Your Honor and know that although we appreciate Your Honor's practice of not requesting letter briefs before we appear before you, the debtors, of course, to the extent you would find it helpful, we're more than happy to submit additional briefing after our discussion today.

But the focus today is on the 3AC's, the foreign representatives of the liquidators desire to depose the general counsel of the debtors, Ms. Arianna Pretto-Sakmann. Your Honor, we acknowledge at the very beginning that, obviously, discovery in these matters is more of a liberal standard. In the Second Circuit, there is no automatic block of taking a deposition of a lawyer. The standard is pretty well defined in the Second Circuit, known as the

Friedman factors, on whether or not there's an undue hardship or burden when seeking depose counsel.

The factors that are relevant here, Your Honor, that we think clearly show undue hardship, include whether or not there's a need to depose the lawyer, the lawyer's role in connection with the matter on which discovery is sought and in relation to the pending litigation, the risk of encountering privilege and work product and the extent of discovery already conducted.

Taking a step back, Your Honor, just to provide some context to how we got here, I'm sure you remember that we began actually litigating the schedule in this matter before you at the beginning of September. At that time, we had submitted a proposed schedule. The board representatives filed an objection to our schedule on September 5th. At Paragraph 24 of ECF 673, they noted at that point they intended to depose three fact witnesses, a 30(b)(6) and some non-party witnesses. Thereafter, on September 7th, they did notice three fact witnesses, former and current employees of the debtors, and a 30(b)(6).

On September 12th, they noticed yet another fact witness, a former employee of the debtors as well. And then on September 27th, they sent us a list of 17 current and former employees to see who we represented and who we might be able to make available for a deposition. Thereafter,

they identified five more fact witnesses that they wanted to take a deposition of, so that's in total, nine fact depositions, along with the 30(b)(6) of the debtors, along with third-party discovery.

It was only after that, Your Honor, on October 3rd, for the first time, that counsel for the foreign representatives indicated they wished to depose the general counsel of the debtors. And Your Honor, when we pushed back on this request, arguing that any testimony, non-privileged testimony, would be duplicative, there would be obviously a great risk of dealing with privilege issues beyond the fact that Genesis is in the middle of this bankruptcy proceeding with limited resources available to it, the distraction that it would cause to the estate to be able to prepare a witness who most likely would have to claim privilege throughout the course of the deposition.

In response to our pushback, counsel essentially pointed to two reasons why testimony of the general counsel was appropriate here, one of which related to meetings that took place early in the case, settlement negotiations and discussions where the general counsel participated which are not at all relevant to the actual claims filed by the liquidators for 3AC in this court before you. And more specifically, they pointed to a witness statement that the general counsel had submitted in an unrelated matter in

1 2022.

In particular, Your Honor, just for context, in

June of 2022, Your Honor will become familiar with all these
facts as this case proceeds, this matter proceeds. But when
Three Arrows defaulted on their loans to Genesis, Genesis
went in to file an arbitration at that time to seek to
recover certain rights they had under the lending
agreements. As part of that arbitration, Genesis filed a
motion for emergency relief under Rule 38 of the AAA's
Commercial Arbitration Rules and Procedures. This is in
June of 2022.

As part of that motion for emergency relief, the general counsel did submit a witness statement specifically responding to comments that had been made at a hearing earlier that month that the general counsel was present at, and the declaration at issue, the witness statement that was put forth covered a number of issues.

And I'll summarize here, and again, we're happy to spell this out in greater detail, but really focused on, one, attaching documents that were relevant to the emergency motion. There was a discussion about the correct amount of the loans between 3AC and Genesis, and within the witness statement there was a chart prepared, a two-page chart showing the loan amounts. Not surprising, Your Honor, there are much more sophisticated spreadsheets and charts that

have been produced here in this matter covering the loans that are at issue and not based upon the declaration submitted over a year and a half ago.

The witness statement also covers the propriety of the authority of the individuals who served the default notice on 3AC and again, attaching resolutions that showed the authority of the individuals to act. Then there was a description of news accounts describing what the press is reporting on whether or not 3AC would be able to repay its debts and whether Genesis would be at risk of its rights not being satisfied through the course of the arbitration, thus necessitating the emergency motion that had been filed.

So that obviously, Your Honor, was a part of an arbitration that was taking place prior to the bankruptcy that brings us before Your Honor here today. The dispute before Your Honor is obviously the claims objection that had been filed by the debtors against the claims that 3AC has filed in this bankruptcy, and there's been extensive amount of discovery already produced.

The claims objection itself includes a sworn declaration statement by the interim CEO of Genesis who's already been before you in the FTF settlement litigation, Your Honor, as well as detailed nine fact witnesses and a 30(b)(6) that will be taking place. Here, Your Honor, if we're looking at just that declaration as a basis to depose

general counsel, we think this does not get anywhere close to satisfying the elements of the Friedman factors, in part because, one, to the extent there are any facts within the declaration that are relevant to the dispute before the court, it is more than covered by the witness statements that have already been submitted, plus the discovery that will be taken through additional depositions and the documents.

Moreover, Your Honor, the idea that the general counsel's role as it relates to the litigation at issue, which is, in fact, their claims and our objection, the counsel for the liquidators have not put into any facts specific to that dispute, simply to the fact that there was a declaration submitted in an arbitration between the parties prior to bankruptcy.

So we're trying to be brief as we can. As I said, we're happy to outline the declaration and where the other evidence that is relevant is found within the record already or where we expect it to be found. We think that this request from the liquidators is simply not only duplicative, but frankly extremely wasteful, disruptive to the debtors. And really, I've heard of no reason why fact evidence from the general counsel would be relevant to disputes that are at issue here.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for

that overview. I appreciate it. So with that, let me hear from Three Arrows Capital.

MR. MOHEBBI: Thank you, Your Honor. So just to respond I think pretty directly, the Friedman factors are more than satisfied here and the articulation of Mr. Weaver in terms of why Ms. Pretto-Sakmann's testimony is relevant, it certainly goes to the declaration. And I just want to be clear for the record that the arbitration initiated by Genesis after the Three Arrows default does, in a very much direct way, cover the very assets and issues that are at play in connection with this case. Ms. Pretto-Sakmann's declaration was not submitted at a time when Cleary was counsel for Genesis.

So I certainly believe it's probably the case that they would have not done that had they been counsel. But it's not just a declaration. It's a 15-page declaration that makes very fundamental pronouncements on issues of fact, including whether or not the very margin calls that we dispute were proper and made in the ordinary course of the party's relations. These are primary core issues in our litigation here. But despite just the declaration --

THE COURT: Well, let me -- so let me ask sort of what I think may be the theme for this. There are lots of times people -- and this is almost sort of a 30(b)(6) problem as well, is there are times when folks are speaking

on behalf of an organization and they are sort of the top end of the informational pyramid and they gather the information. And their own personal extent, other than essentially providing the declaration, is a lot more limited than providing the declaration might suggest. There are other times when folks, they are actually the folks who were involved.

And so my question is what kind of sense anyone has here about this witness looking at it from that point of view because obviously, if you are talking to the general counsel, there would be a need to separate out what's done as a matter of the business aspect, which is not privileged versus what's done in terms of offering advice.

But when you think about what's happening as a matter of the business, what I understand general counsels do is their clients want to do things and they come to their clients. Those clients come to their lawyers saying, I want to do this. Tell me about the legal ramifications or whether this is a problem. And the lawyers aren't the ones coming up with the business plan or the business decision. They're the ones providing legal advice on it. So what can you tell me about your view about this witness from that perspective?

MR. MOHEBBI: Sure, Your Honor. It's a great question. It's actually where I was going next, which is to

say there's a reason that she provided a factual declaration. She was very much involved in the day-to-day business. There are several documents that we've uncovered throughout the production, for instance, where she's engaging in detailed discussions with our client about pledge agreements, about certain assets that were supposed to be pledged. Very much involved in business strategy. She is, in fact, the signatory on the key loan agreements at issue here, or at least one of the signatories. She's a signatory on the assumption and assignment agreement to DCG. She is the one who wrote and issued the notice of default. She was involved in extensive discussions with the parties. And so --THE COURT: Well, let me drill down on that a bit. So is she involved in the way we were just discussing, which is some clients said, here's what I want to do, and she gave them legal advice, or is she somebody -- again, I'm trying to understand her as making the call on margins and things of that sort. That seems a little at odds with what I understand a general counsel does. So I guess there's a couple of ways to view that

is, I don't know if you've deposed the other people who are

on this correspondence that you say is sort of the basis for

there's often a way of saying, well, we'll do everything up

her involvement or your desire to depose her, because

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to but not including the lawyer. And then we'll see what's left and what questions we might still have answered that need to be answered.

MR. MOHEBBI: That's a perfectly reasonable perspective. I think, to be clear, our view is that she was playing the role of a business person and probably was doing legal advice behind the scenes. But I think that the evidence shows that she was doing a lot of business and, frankly, was key factually in these discussions, including in interactions with our client or our former founders. So the answer is that certainly general counsels in a lot of situations do play multiple roles and they wear multiple hats. I think Ms. Pretto-Sakmann in particular wore a very obvious business hat here, such that it literally led to her submitting a 15-page declaration on key elements and facts in the case. Now if the --

THE COURT: Does she have a corporate -- does she have another title other than general counsel?

MR. MOHEBBI: I honestly don't know, but there wasn't a lot of formality here in general, as is probably unfortunately typical in these crypto cases, that folks didn't really, and particularly from what we've seen from the Genesis documents, did not follow typical formalities that you might expect them to have followed. This is not JPMorgan essentially. This is a very different operation.

And I think the notion that we see here is that she's wearing a number of hats, and I'm not saying that was a bad thing. I'm just saying that if she's competent enough factually to give an extensive background statement and basically claim that -- essentially assert that our factual statements about the party's working loan relationship were just fundamentally false, then she is somebody, frankly, that we think is important to depose. But I hear Your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, but yes and no. So if she's not a lawyer, then we're not having this discussion because even in the debtors, she might be one of several people who know a certain amount of things and you might argue about whether they're the right 30(b)(6) witness. So are you done?

What's the status of your discovery in terms of deposing people and how many other people are there to be deposed and on what subjects?

I'm trying to figure out whether it makes sense to go forward with that, fill out the factual picture and also communicate with the debtors in terms of saying, well, here are the things that we think are the correspondence or other documents that are the things. Again, you don't have to give away your entire deposition strategy, but I can't imagine -- you're all well-prepared people, so you all know what documents her name is on. So I don't think you're

giving away the case crackers, as my cousin Vinny would say.

So if you can identify those documents and then just have a candid conversation among counsel after you finish your other discovery as to what's needed or not, I do think it's probably in everybody's best interest that even if you did have a deposition go forward, that it's well-defined what the topics are and aren't because you don't want to be forever mired in assertions of privilege during the deposition, I would think.

MR. MOHEBBI: Absolutely, Your Honor, and we would very much not be seeking any privileged communications and I think that's a reasonable approach. The only thing I would ask Your Honor is that we have sort of a tight schedule in terms of when depositions are supposed to be completed. And so if Genesis, if the debtors will agree to have that discussion perhaps after the deposition period has finished and we wouldn't be sort of prejudiced from approaching the topic at that point, I think that that's a very reasonable solution and one that would be acceptable to us so that we're not, as Mr. Weaver said, creating work. That's certainly not our intention.

And just to be clear, when he listed that long list of fact witnesses, that list has been substantially winnowed down. We just started depositions yesterday and they are going pretty aggressively in each of the following

weeks. And we appreciate the debtors and are working, I think have worked well together on those issues. So I'm very happy to approach this in a way that makes sense that we can complete the discovery, the fact discovery and if we find that there are holes that we believe it's important for Ms. Pretto-Sakmann to fill, we will have that discussion and have a meet and confer, as you suggest.

THE COURT: Yeah. And I would think obviously, during the course of building out your factual case, you'll ask a lot of people who else was in the room? Who else was involved in these emails? What was this person's role? That person's role? So you'll have a much better -- everyone will have a much better sense of what the contour of the land is. And I would think we'll then be able to figure out much more easily the answer to this question.

And sometimes I think -- and this seems to be where we are. One party knows a lot more about things in terms of what this person's role is, but it's sort of a trust but verify situation, so you don't, and so you'll sort of catch up and get a sense of that and then figure out what's worth pursuing or not. So let me hear back from the debtors, obviously, in terms of thinking about a potential approach, whether that kind of approach makes sense to you.

MR. WEAVER: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, for the record, Andrew Weaver, Cleary Gottlieb, on behalf of the

debtors. Your Honor, we're happy to take guidance from you on moving forward with discovery and revisiting as necessary. As I think we pointed out, we've not been pointed to any particular facts other than this declaration. And I think Your Honor very accurately, without even seeing the declaration, understands the context of that declaration, particularly in an emergency motion. A year and a half ago, I think if you were to see the declaration, it would be very --

THE COURT: In my former life, I was involved in submitting declarations from the head of the CIA and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. So I have some familiarity with the knowledge pyramid. Yes.

MR. WEAVER: Yeah. So of course, we're happy to move forward with the significant number of depositions that have been scheduled in this matter. And of course, we're happy to continue discussing that with counsel for the liquidators.

I think, Your Honor, just by way of preview, though, I think on some of the points that have been raised, the issues that are at play in this litigation on the claims objection really go to the business of Genesis and the business of 3AC. And I don't think we're going to find anything that's unique to the role of the general counsel beyond the types of things that you've already identified,

Your Honor. And the fact that someone has signed a document as the chief legal officer is common and I don't think brings folks within the scope of fact witness to the level necessary.

THE COURT: I'm not disagreeing with you. I guess my thought is that this is one of these kinds of disputes where arguing about the theoretical is much more difficult and also expensive and inefficient than arguing about the practical. So if you can narrow things by talking to other folks, filling out the picture that obviously, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Barefoot, you have a much better sense of these things than counsel for Three Arrows Capital does at this point, and especially since Three Arrows Capital, as the liquidators, they don't have the benefit of the kind of input you're getting from your client.

So there's definitely an information deficit and disparity. And what I would suggest we do is you all work out the details of this, but you get through everything else, deal with this issue at the end. But I would expect, before anything else comes back to me, that you will have talked about the specific documents that might be the basis for the request and that Three Arrows counsel will have a much better sense of the factual lay of the land, who's doing what, what roles people played.

And my suggestion would be, as long as this didn't

hamper anyone's ability to take steps needed in Chapter 11 case, is to come back for another conference and then we can figure out what exactly needs to be briefed. I don't want you all to have to write a treatise on attorney depositions that doesn't -- it's just not a useful way to spend your time.

But obviously I want to make sure to hear very specifically where this falls in the realm of the test you mentioned and exactly what we'd be -- if there's going to be a deposition, exactly what topics are fair game and what topics aren't. So I would anticipate if we do need to have further discussions, there'll be some briefing. But I would imagine it should be fairly targeted. And if you all talk to each other as you go through, you all should probably hopefully be pretty close on the same page as to what that kind of briefing should address.

But we'll see how it goes. And again, I'm happy to have these kind of conferences when they can be efficient and save you all time. You have enough stuff to do in this case, everyone agrees and discovery, spend enough time with discovery. So I'm happy to chat with you all whenever it's helpful.

MR. WEAVER: We appreciate that. Thank you very much.

25 THE COURT: So what I'll do is I'll wait to hear

Page 21 1 from you all. Again, anything that you think you've reached 2 a point where it would be efficient and in everybody's best interest to touch base on this, happy to do it. Just as 3 4 long as you're talking to each other and you understand 5 that's happening Don't want to surprise anyone. 6 So if you wanted to add it to an agenda at a 7 certain point on one of these hearings in the future just to 8 touch base, again, as long as everybody knows that's 9 happening, happy to do that, or also happy to just wait. 10 things are going productively and well and you don't want to 11 poke the bear, then that's fine too. So I'll be guided by 12 your considered professional judgment and obviously if we 13 need a specific answer to this issue, I'll make sure to get 14 it to you in a prompt way. 15 MR. WEAVER: Thank you very much, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. 17 MR. MOHEBBI: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Anything else from debtors? 19 MR. WEAVER: Nothing further, Your Honor, today. 20 Thank you. 21 THE COURT: All right. Anything else from Three 22 Arrows Capital? 23 MR. MOHEBBI: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. I didn't hear from the 25 committee. But in an abundance of caution, I'll ask if

Page 22 there's anything from the committee. MR. WEST: No, Your Honor. We appreciate the court guiding us to an efficient solution here. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Be well and see you all soon. Court is adjourned until the next hearing at 3:00. (Whereupon, these proceedings were concluded at 2:36 p.m.)

Page 23 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarshi Hyel 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: November 2, 2023